THE PRESDYTERIAN CHURCH.

Eleventh and Last Day of the Old School Assembly.

Interesting Narrative on the State of Religion in the Church.

Political Church Litigation in Kentucky.

The North and South in a New Quarrel

Election of New Members of the Several Boards.

The Assembly opened yesterday with the usual religious ceremonial, after which the Secretary, Rev. Schenck, read the minutes of the previous which were approved as read, with some slight veroal amendments. A pamphlet on "Sunday Railroad York," published by the Sabbath Committee of this ty, was distributed among the members.

A motion was made to restrict speeches to five minutes, to which amendments were offered to ex-cept from the rule the chairmen of committees, the ort of the Freedman's Committee and the report Domestic Missions: a motion to lay on the table ed: the amendments were then tabled and the original motion, the five minutes rule, pure and sim-

The report of the Committee on Freedmen was taken up and the resolutions (already published the HERALD) were read, one by one, by Rev. Mr. tchlow, and when the third resolution was ched an amendment was proposed so that it und require the missionary churches in the South, s well as the missionaries themselves, to be in con-

ection with this Assembly.

A colored gentleman from Charleston. S. C., Rev. H. H. HUNTER, advocated the amendment and stated as a reason that the colored people will leave he Church unless the minister, a mis-ionary, was known to be in sympathy with either one of the Northern Assemblies. By others the amendment was explained as being too estrictive in its operations, because it would limit he employment of missionaries in the South to such ng to the Northern churches, which was opd to the spirit of the policy recommended by as committee. On a motion to lay the whole resoon on the table the vote stood 54 year and 50 eave, thus disposing of it. For the resolution in etary of the Freedmen's Committee, heretofore pted by the committee and passed. The substiinte is substantially the same as the original, only adopting more appropriate phraseology. Rev. Dr. T. H. SKINNER, of Northern Indiana, charman of the Committee on the Narrative of the tate of Religion, made the following interesting

rials from which we have gathered informed are not so copious as we could desire.

id not imply by this that there are not manifold huntilation and profoundest sorrow; but we can

ward."
of the reports from the presbyteries re e world to the increase of ap are ever augmenting. Sin kee the race in some respects is gre-worse. The Church becomes me eday of her triumph approace multiplication of varied forms of miling beacher of

In a large a number of the reports, are no causes for dehedios but deventions of
hedios people and inapire ardent hope. For He who so agnally with us is stronger than all that are against us.

Within the bounds of the Church, during the past year, the
providence and appire of God have concurred in a remarkable degree to man leat the sowereignty, presence and love of
her Redecener and Head. The demonstration is perfect that
the Lord has not forgotten nor fortainen us; that he still
loves the gates of Zion and the dwellings of Jacob,
and is graciously leading and supporting his people
in their invokat upon the kingdom of Satan. There have
been more evia to assait, more wrongs to right, more errors
been more evia to assait, more wrongs to right, more errors
than each denounce than at some other periods, but
there evian denounce than at some other periods, but
there evian denounce than at some other periods, but
there evian denounce than at some other periods, but
there evian denounce than at some other periods, but
there evian denounce than at some other periods, but
there exists a linder and overthrow the ascred power to
which it owes its existence and vigor. We were at first surprised at the very frequent mention in the Prohyterial narratives of the increase of Sabbath descenation, profamity, intemperance and other vices which has marked the completion and operation of the many new these of railroads in
our country. These railroads have brought together
unto the silvages and cities that have rapidly aprong
un along their routes not only persons from the fixes, with
the surrounding agricultural distrery.

Churches and crim, the restraints of religion and humanity to
bear upon the population. Here sin and grace, Christ and
shape, and the men's, alarmed at the hreatening encroaciments, is an ora active, and indelity and open vice and assoolated follow and cantiles appear. This is the story we hear
throughout our land, where the means of intercommunities
thoughout our land, where the means of inter

shape, and the enemy, alarmed as the threatening encroacisments, is more active, and indelity and open vice and associated folion agriculties appear. This is the story we hear throughout our land, where the means of intercommunication are multiplying.

The most indicative features of the power, aggressiveness as the control of the communication are multiplying.

The most indicative features of the power, aggressiveness as a feature of the proper acts. Since, the steadant growth of Sabinath schools. Alimost every the bytery remarks not only a flourishing but an atvancing endition of this most important instrumentality of the thurch, an instrumentality unknown to our fathers, and a source of direct Christian influence upon the world, calculated to arouse our great foe to varied attempts to countered its blessed workings. In this we may add the attention which is given to instruction in the cate-active and the second-administration of instruction in the cate-active and the second-administration of the administration of former assemblies on the subject of the administration of former assemblies on the subject of Christian leneavoience. Fourth—The almost universal peace and harmony that prevail throughout the Church with an augmented attendance upon the preaching of the dospets of Christian leneavoience. Fourth—The almost universal peace and harmony that prevail throughout the Church with an augmented attendance upon the preaching of the dospet. Fifth—The liquidation of church debte; the erection and the improvement and enlargement of the production of the companion of the companion of the production of the companion of the companion of the companion of the companion of the production of the companion of the production of the control

this matter in those pressystem.

known to prevail.

another oril referred to in the reports of several
les calling for special remark and consideration
large number of our churches, particularly
kindle and Western States, have no setting
The system of stated supplies obtains—
m unknown to the constitution of our
unknown to the constitution of our

Spirit, and we consequently by this more would be creatly augmented by this more Scriptural bond.

Reports have been received from only two of our foreign presby-series, those of Ningpo and West Africa. Our hestheres there are laboring with steadfastness of hope and should receive the warmest sympathies and prayers of the entire ceive the warmest sympathies and prayers of the entire the warmest sympathies. forme, of the dealings of God with us during the pas

After the reading of this narrative some conversa-tion ensued as to the First Presbyterian church o Boston, after which it was adopted without opposi-

Rev. Drs. KING and RIDGWAY, from the Methodist

meet with our General Conference, which will convene in Brookylo, May I, 1871.

Rev. D. F. McParland, from Santa Fé, New Mexico, the subject of domes it missions being in order, obtained the floor, and in his case the five minute rule was suspended. He spoke of his missionary labors in the Territory of New Mexico and Arizona, that a guard of soldiers had to be promised to protect the Presbyterians, otherwise they would not venture out after sunset upon the streets of Santa Fe. This was on account of the hostility of Catholics to the missionary movement. They had now an established mission church, with a Sabbath school numbering sixty pupils and ten leachers. The church itself has thirty-seven communicants. The number of churches has increased in the Territory, and some of them responded liberally to the call for pecuniary ald white others confined their contributions to small amounts, the oldest in the Territory not giving more than five dollars in any one year for the three years past. The Church in the Territory is therefore in need of further support from the Church at large. They want men able to teach and preach Presbyterianism in Spanish. The natives are anxious to learn the Protestant religion and have lost confidence in Catholicism.

The missionary service of the Church in the West was further ventilated by Rev. Solomon Cook, of Illinois; Elder II. P. Avres, of Fort Wayne, Ind.; Rev. D. C. Lyons, of Minnesota, who took exceptions to that part of the report referring to the Synod of St. Paul. Rev. Dr. John Halle, chairman of the committee, then moved the adoption of the committee and already multiples and already multiples.

tions to that part of the report referring to the Synod of St. Paul. Rev. Dr. John Halle, chairman of the committee, then moved the adoption of the several resolutions heretofore reported from the committee and aiready published in full in the Herald, which was adopted.

Rev. Dr. June, of Galveston, Texas, obtained leave to explain the state of the Presbyterian mission in Texas. Mr. Jung is a German, and seems to have been especially engaged in missionary efforts among the German citizens in Texas, particularly in Galveston, where, before the war, they had a well-doing and prosperous church, but they became impoverished by the war, and, although now they are again gafhering prosperity, they are still without a church edifice. There are also Bohemian Calvinisms in Texas, from 5,000 to 7,000, who have churches, but they are not connected with any presbytery and efforts should be made to bring them in.

Rev. S. Marroon, on behalf of the Frankert's committee, flade a Supplewingary report, urging an increase of educational and gospel privileges for the 4,000,000 of colored people in the South by arong and encouraging the sliddle Memorial Institute in North Carolina.

Rev. J. G. HELSER, of Kanzas, spoke out in favor of the Quindaro University, where 170 colored men are under process of training, and which is entitled to the same notice as other institutes.

Rev. Dr. Fowling, Moderator of the New School Assembly, being observed in the house, was invited by Rev. In Jacobns to a seat on the platform, and was greeted with applicance as the following resolu-

was adopted.

Rev. Mr. Plumler offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

tion, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the present Assembly's Committee on Systematic Benticence prepare and send to each Synod and Frestylery the proportionate amount desired from them for mates of the Secretaries, with proper discretionary powers. The estimates of the amount of money required by the several boards for the ensuing year and which the thurch is expected to raise were submitted by Rev. Dr. Imbric, of Jersey City, as follows:—

Foreign Missions. \$310,000

Domestic Massions. \$20,000

Education. 50,000

municants were enjoined to do more than ever to maintain the sacredness of the Sabhath, and after prayer the assembly rose for the noon recess.

Afternoon Session.

The Assembly opened at half-past two P. M. with prayer. The first order of the day was so much of the report of the Committee on Theological Seminaries as refers to the Seminary at Danville, Ky. Rev. Dr. West, who had tendered his resignation as one of the professors of the seminary on account of the inadequacy of the salary, was allowed the floor to ispeak before the report of the committee be put to a vote. The reverend gentleman came forward and addressed the Assembly. He stated that circumstances have intervened which have fairly and satisfactorily sattled some of the matters of difficulty of which he believed himself in the right to compilain, and hance he will not say anything about that. The committee, however, have left the difficulty in the Board of Directors as they found it. And if the Assembly ask him to return amid the same state of things as sefore, except an increase of salary, the faculty should not be held responsible for the lack of prosperity of the institution. He would return and remain for the summer, await what the result of the committee's labors would be at Pittsburg, and if that should be unsatisfactory he will have to pull up stakes and leave. But he wished the Assembly to take into consideration the very serious difficulties existing. One chair is practically vacant, and two more are soon to be vacated. This ought to be looked into, as the interests of the whole church in the Southwest centres in that seminary. There is a design expressed in the Southern church to drive the Northern men back across the Olio. He felt the responsibility and hoped that his ecclesiastical superiors would act in the matter for the boat.

Rev. Stremen Yenexes, of Kentucky, said that if the Danville Sammary be not adequately supported and properly managed, they might as well give up the whole of the Southern territory as a field for the work of

order to receive the nominations just made.
Rev. Dr. Yerkes wished that if he and Dr. West were elected directors their term of office be fixed at one year.
The rules were suspended.
Senator Dhare inquired whether these nominations require the displacement of other nominations heretofore made, to which the Moderator replied in the negative.

Rev. Dr. Muserance took up the suggestion of Dr. Yerkes, which was sought to be modified by Senator Drake, that it be entered upon the minutes that the two professors be elected to fill vacancies in the class of 1870. After some further suggestion it was arranged that the name of Rev. Dr. Yerkes be nominated for director of the class of 1870 and Rev. Dr. West for the class of 1870, with the distinct understanding that the latter is to resign in 1870.
The Rev. W. J. McKnourt, of Kentucky, brought to the notice of the Assembly the following important memorial relative to matters of difference between the Old School Presbyterian Church in Kentocky and the civil courts of that State, involving the rights of property in Kentucky of the Northern Church as against the claims of the Southern Presbyterian Church, it being the question of the Northern Church as against the claims of the Southern Presbyterian Church, it being the question of the Northern Church as against the same the surface presbyteries of the Synod of Kentucky respectfully call the attention of the Synod of Kentucky in which the rights of the civil courts to review and everse the proceedings and decisions accompanying the memorial.

The first is a decision of the Court of Appeals in the State of Kentucky, in which the rights of the civil courts to review and everse the proceedings and decisions of ecclesiation courts on purely ecclesiantical matters is directly maintained, and to pursuance of which it is adjuged that three ciders whose elections and ordered on the civil of the civil courts of purely colesiants and the side of the civil courts of purely colesiants and the side of the civil courts to review and evere

resort.

An and so casentially defermining the crients of the General Assembles and so casentially defermining the extention which we shall be permitted to enjoy our refiguous liberties ought not in our judgment to be left to the management of, nor should the expense fall solely upon, a single church.

We therefore respectfully request the General Assembly to take such action and to make such provision as will be necessary in order to a thorough vindication of its rights and prerogalives before that tribunal.

1. This General Assembly expresses its deepest sympath for those churches in the bounds of the Synod of Kensuck; which have become involved in axpensive and harasain illigation while fathfully complying with the orders of the superior judicatories of the Church, and directs the Board of Domestic Missions and the Board of Church Extension to afford them all such assistance as it may be in their power to

Domestic Missions and the Soard of Church Extension to give.

2. While the General Assembly fully recognizes its obligation to be in abjection to the powers that he, yet so long as the property of the powers that he was a summary of the powers that he was a summary of the sum

in that State, who are being plundered of their houses of worship.

Rev. Dr. Rodgers, of New Jersey, moved to ap-propriate three thousand dollars of the most availa-ble funds of the Church in the hands of the trustees to aid the Synod of Kentucky to fight this matter in

bie tunds of the Church in the hands of the trustees to aid the Synod of Kentucky to fight this matter in court.

Rev. Dr. Musgrave believed the question of religious liberty involved, because if civil courts can overide the decision of ecclesiastical courts in matters purely ecclesiastical, religious liberty is gone. The amount asked was a small matter and was probably not enough, but from what fund is it to be taken? The moneys are contributed for a specific purpose and cannot be diverted. The trustees have no general fund of contingences. But the Board of Publication are making money by printing books and some of the profits of the concern could be applied to this purpose. If the resolution of Dr. Rodgers pass, there is doubt whether any money could be got at; but from the Board of Publication it would at once be forthcoming.

Senator Drake stated that the sum named is not sufficient to contest the case in the United States Supreme Court. This was an important matter, and the first time that it was attempted to subject religious bodies to the civil couris on religious matters, tence the Assembly must prove tiself to be iffearnest about it and the attempt should be crushed under foot. He moved to amend by inserting five thousand instead of three thousand dollars.

Judge RYERISON supported the amendments. They wanted the best legal talent they could secure, and he hoped also that it will be drawn from the Board of Publication.

Rev. Dr. Schenker, Secretary of that Board, said that he believed they would do a moral wrong by drawing that money from the Board, although the Assembly had a legal right. The donors contributed

that he believed they would do a moral wrong by drawing that money from the Board, although the Assembly had a legal right. The donors contributed the money for a certain sacred, specified purpose. Senator DRAKE—How much was contributed in

that way?'
Dr. Schence-From thirty to forty thousand dol-

Senator Drakk—What is the capital of the Board now?

Dr. Schenck—I will answer that also. It is not, as stated by Dr. Musgrave, half a million but nearer a quarter of a million dollars. (Sensation) The reverend doctor continued to appeal to the Assembly not to encroach upon the funds of the Board of Publication, the available means of which are only about fourteen thousand dollars, every dollar of which is necessary to defray the current expenses.

Rev. Dr. Musgrave again defended his appearation by the argument that the armount of the Board of a million, it can aford to give five thousand dollars for this object. The profits on the sale of books for less than a year covered the amount. They must do it; there was no help for it, and they can't delay. Interests of the most inconceivable weight are at stake. It cannot embarrass the Board. Many a publisher loses four times that amount without insolvency. They must have the money. The case must be decided soon, and he hoped the sport of the old Covenanters would be aroused, and they would resist to the very death any such attempt of the State to control the church.

It was voted to make the amount \$5,000, and order the Board of Publication to pay it from their funds. The report was then adopted.

Some additional reports were made from the Committee on Overtures on minor matters of routine, and adopted, as was also a response to the address of the Bohemian delegation, providing for the sending of representatives to the Presbyterian Council of Bohemian to fill vacancies on the various boards of

The members then proceeded to ballot on the nom-

inations to fill vacaficies on the various boards of the Church.

While the ballot was being taken the question as to rotary elderships was postponed till November next. The same course was had in the matter of the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Supplementing Minister's Salaries; also the report of the special Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, in fact, everything not acted upon was postponed to the adjourned session.

On a motion of Mr. HERBY Day to anthorize the on a motion of Mr. Henry Day to authorize the

lengthy and discursive dehate enisted, and the motion was finally withdrawn. It was asked, if a delegate and acted contrary to the wisites of a majority of his prestyrery, could he be depined and another elected in his stead? and it was answered in the negative.

A general elected in his stead? and it was answered in the negative.

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A general elected in his stead? and it was answered in the negative.

A general elected in his stead? and it was answered in the negative of the first church and the Committee of Arrangements; and also to the press, for the careful and correct manner in which their proceedings were reported. The vote was taken, rising, and was unanimous. Mr. Henry Day responded, on behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, the minutes of the day were read and approved, and, with prayers, the Assembly adjourned to meet again at Pittsburg on the second Wedneedey in November next at eleven o'clock A. M.

The following are the newly chosen members of the saveral Boards:——for four years from May, 1892.—

Board of Polkousins—for four years form May, 1892.—

Board of Polkousins—for four years from May, 1892.—

Board of Polkousins—for four years from May, 1892.—

Board of Polkousins—for he may lead to the four years for manner of the four years for the four years four years for the four years four years four years four years for the four years four yea

16. D.; E. B. Edger, Samuel T. Wilson, William Bannard, D. D.; Joseph G. Monport, D. D.; John D. Wells, D. D.; David J. Walker, Affred H. Kellong, Filtotte E. Seitt, David Halliday, D. D.; George G. Heckman, D. D.; Alexander Reed, Abram Gomman, D. D.; William Irving, Charles A. Spring, (in place of Walker Lowrie, deceased), for the term childs flar, 1879; Moreit C. Stuphen (in place of Joseph H. Jones, B. J. J. Walker Leville, Charles A. Spring, (in place of Joseph H. Jones, B. Buh, G. Walker, J. Stuphen, Charles A. Spring, (in place of Stuphen, Charles A. Walker, J. Spring, J. Laymen, David Hotchkies, Aifred Thompson, William Walker, John D. Thorpe, Levil P. Stone, Sacob D. Vermilye, Robert L. Sumpen, B. D. Junson, O. Talfot Oliphant, F. Charlton Henry, Eli-Reard, Wu. B. Canneld, Edwin A. Miller, John Ridout, John C. Hervey.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD (O. 8).

Fourth Day. Newburg, N. Y., May 31, 1869.

The Synod met this morning at nine o'clock. After the ordinary routine business, the Moderator stated that he had received a letter from Rev. Nevin Woodside, delegate of the Reformed Presbyterian Synod (New School), which had been addressed to this Synod one year ago, but which did not reach Northwood, the place where the Synod met, until after the Synod had adjourned. The letter was read and a committee appointed to reply.

The Committee on the Causes of Fasting and

Thanksgiving again reported. The paper was still unsatisfactory to the Synod, and the report was or-dered back to the committee.

The committee on the case of Rev. Mr. Nell, of Iowa, reported approval of the action of the Iowa Presbytery, and the Presbytery was directed to for

Presbytery, and the Presbytery was directed to forbid him to preach and administer the ordinances except by permission of the Presbytery. His name had been omitted from the roll on the ground that his tabors are not acceptable to the people.

After recess Rev. D. Moallister, chairman, read the report of the Committee on Missions. This recommends—first, the speedy occupation of Killis as a new missionary post in Syria; second, authorizing the Board to arrange a plan for co-operation in the foreign field with the Syria of Ireland; thrul, in reference to domestic missions the committee say there is not sufficient eucoaragement for appointing a missionary to California. They recommend also that the control of the missions at the West continue with the Central Board; that "the relation which our Church has always sustained to the colored people, in bondage and in freedom, the interest now left and manifested for their welfare by a large portion of the Church, and the fact that no other opening for mission work among them is offered, not only forbid any relaxation or effort, but call for greater energy in the proscution of the work in Washington, and that to secure the prosecution of this work the appointment of a superintendant is necessary. The committee recommend further the annual collection and the transfer of the Indianapolis mission to the control of the Presbytery of Illinois. The report was tabled for the present.

The Cleber read a circular letter addressed to the

The report was tabled for the present.

The CLERK read a circular letter addressed to the evangelical Churches from the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church. This Synod, as indicated in the letter, proposes a plan of union—not ecclesiastical, but fraternal union—to be secured by means of a Council. The plan, however, is simply of an advisory character. The Council may recommend means to give unity in aggression upon the common enemy. The Council is to consist of five delegates from each ecclesiastical body represented—three ministers and two ruling elders. The first meeting of the Council, if agreed upon, will be held in the city of New York on the third Tuesday of October next.

next.

On motion a committee was appointed to prepare
a reply to this circular letter. The committee are
Rev. Dr. Sproule, Rev. Dr. Scott and Elder James

RNDOWMENT FUND.

The committee on the fund for the endowment of the Theological Seminary, M. T. Miller, chairman, reported. The total amount of the fund is about \$3,000. Report tabled for the present.

NATIONAL REFORM.

The consideration of the report on national reform was resumed. Rev. Dr. Sproule moved to strike out the word "we" where it seemed to imply that Covenanters were a part of the body politic, and insert in its stead "the nation." Professor Sloane objected, saying that "that is a mere figment; we are a part of the nation." Professor Sproule retorted, "But we, a dissenting church, are not a part of the government." (It may not be generally understood that the Church of which this Synod is the highest ecclesiastical court takes no part in the civic affairs of the nation. Its members, almost without exception, abstain from voting.)

Rev. T. P. STEVENSON—As a part of the nation we are represented by the government. The whole nation may be destroyed and we surfer with it. Judgments fail upon the whole, and dissenters surfer alike with others. We are guilty, not as being sinful, but as liable to punishment.

Rev. Mr. Milkey—We are a part of the nation in

alike with others. We are griffy, not as being sin-ful, but as liable to punishment.

Rev. Mr. Milkov—We are a part of the nation in the general sense, but not in the other sense—viz., hereast special reference to the body politic.

After house further discussion the amendment was carried unanimously, and by a decacation of its Synod, the Reformed Presbyterian Church of the United States is not breafter to be considered a "a part of the body politic," until the national re-ferm, urged by the denomination, shall have had "full course."

Rev. Mr. Milkov asked, What is proposed by the

United States is not hereafter to be considered a "a part of the body politic," until the national referra, urged by the denomination, shall have had "full course."

Rev. Mr. Milkoy asked, What is proposed by the National Association of the Reformed Protestant Church, and proceeded to criticise its plan for national reform. While he was speaking, the hour arrived which had been set for hearing the address of Rev. Mr. Kennedy, delegate from the Reformed Presbyterian Syned of Ireland.

Address of Rev. Mr. Kennedy, delegate from the Reformed Presbyterian Syned of Ireland.

Address contained much information respecting the state of the Church in Great Britain, the work in which she is engaged and the deep interest she has in the work of the Church in the United States. Throughout it was characterized by earnestness, pleasantry and power. At its close resolutions of thanks were passed unanimously.

NATIONAL ERHORM ONCE MORE.

The discussion of the report on national reform was again resumed, Rev. Mr. Milhov having the floor. He said that to constitute a Christian nation there must be a ratification or recognition of the Christian religion. The speaker read from the address of the National Association referred to, snowing that that society does not expect Catholic or Unitarian to object to its proposed amendments to the constitution. Does not that show that if we are satisfied with the platform of the association, we are satisfied with the platform of the association, we are satisfied with the platform of the association, we are satisfied with the platform of the association, we are satisfied with the platform of the association, we have sufficient in the New York Herallo of Monday, it was passed as unanimously and the report and resolutions, and no government to be recognized as a Christian government that does not ratify the religion of Christ.

The vote being taken on the first of the series of resolutions on national reform, which appeared in the New York Herallo of Monday, it was passed as amended, by a unanimou

LETTER FROM GENERAL QUESADA. The Sisterhood of American States-Bellige-

rent Rights and Privateer Cruisers.

My Dran Commodors — Excuse these few hasty lines from the field of battle. I have had a sangulnary fight with our bitter enemies, almost three to one; but, thanks be to the Supreme Director that has sustained the weak arm of liberty against our tyrannical foe, Spain, we were victorious. The fight was a bloody one; but the brave hearts of free men, although opposed by three times their number, have been conquerors in the cause of freedom and liberty. Let the world know that Cuba must and will be free. Let the people of the United States also know that Cuba is part of the sisterhood of the Continent of

Cuba is part of the sisterhood of the Continent of America, and we ask only national rights of each other. Give us that aid which is so lavishly bestowed on Spain, and the tricoloring of the republic of Cuba will float over the whole island.

We ask only, as a republican government, that our belilgerent rights be acknowledged by the United States government, and then you, my friend, will be able by the power you hold to place yourself in command of a Cuban fleet, and doubtiest you will soon sweep the broad Atlantic of the wild foe that we are now contending against. Get our privateers ready, and before many days have clapsed and with the aid of the Almighty Power, the sea will swarm with them. Remember me to * * Yours, as ever,

MAY 3, 1869.

Another Newspaper Liber.—Every first class newspaper, before it becomes fully established, must pass through the ordes! of a "libel suit." The Chairman Courier has reached that point of newspaper prosperity. A suit has been brougst against Mr. Canfield, the publisher, by one Charles T. Phelan for an alleged libellous item published in his last issue, we congratulate Brother Canfield on his success as a journalist.—Hudson (N. Y.) Register, May 31.

A COURT SCRNE.—At Greensburg, Ind., a lawyer named Ewing, in arguing a case before Judge Bonner, used language that was distrastical to the Judge, whereupon the litter assaulted the former, indicting dangerous if hot fatal nuiry. The Judge was arrested, and is now in jail awaiting the result of

EUROPE.

The steamship Holsatia, Hamburg line, Captain Ehlors, from Hamburg 19th and Havre 22d uit.; the Ville de Paris, French line, Captain Surmount, Havre 20th and Brest 22d uit., and the Java, Cunard Ine, Captain Cook, from Liverpool 22d and Queenstown 23d uit. arrived here yesterday. They bring details of our cable telegrams up to dates of sailing. A third cable between Europe and America will, if all goes well, be open to the public about the middle of Juit.

It is said that a new strike of Belgian miners is apprehended in the Borinage, on the French

The Vicercy of Egypt, who is expected to Paris this summer, will be lodged in the Tutieries.

The English papers of the 21st and 22d ultimo keep up their tirades on the Alabama claims and

Senator Sumner's speech. The London Times inserts the address of the Irish Orangemen on the Church crisis, and in a leader asserts that in this document the characteristic doctrines of the Orange creed have been pushed to a preposterous excess.

The Franco-Belgian International Commiss

says the Paris Liberté, will not meet at Paris until about June 18, after the complete termination of the

electoral proceedings.

A Prussian officer has recently been arrested in France for taking photographic sketches of various fortified points,

Several persons have been arrested in Hanover for posting placards throughout the city cailing upon the inhabitants not to show themselves in the streets during the visit of the King of Prussia. The ratifications of a new convention for the ex-tradition of criminals between France and Belgium

were exchanged at Paris on May 12.

The excesses committed by the police during the recent election disturbances in Paris were caused by the men having been supplied with refreshment

tickets, of which they made free use in the various

cares, and were somewhat excited by drink. The transport of war material in the north of France is still actively carried on, especially on the railways leading towards Lille and Donai.

The Irish Protes ant Defence Association have finally made up their minds to send a deputation to London "to wait upon such members or the House of Lords as they may think desirable, and urge upon them the necessity of rejecting the trish Church bill on the second reading."

The Greek paper Neologos has been suspended for two months for the publication of some very scan-dalous articles in connection with the recent visit of the Prince of Wales.

England has a light for every fourteen miles of coast, Scotland one for every 39½ miles, Ireland one for every 34½ miles, while France exhibits one for every 12.3 miles. The lighthouses in France are more than three times as numerous as in Scotland, compared with the amount of coast, and nearly three times as numerous as in Irelan d.

The governments of Europe (says the North German Correspondent) are gradually coming to the conviction that repeating rifles are a failure. The Swiss have given them up as too complicated for use in the field, and the French have put an end to their trial of Vetterit's system. Almost all the armies of Europe are of opinion that the new wea-pon has been too hastily adopted, and are about to recommence their experiments with other breech

The Paris Patrie, in an article defending the French military system from certain charges brought against it by various journals, says it has been maintained that Prussia could muster a force of 900,000 men, and that France is far from being able to do the same. "This," adds the Patrie, "is a complete error. Circumstances at this moment are all pacific, but were this state of things to be modified, we could muster a force far superior to that of Prussia, and take the field with a rapidity of movement that would astonish the whole world."

ENGLAND.

Sir Francis Head's Views on the Alabama

Sir Francis Head, formerly Governor General of Times of the 21st ultimo calls to mind course pursued by the Americans in the Ca-nadian rebellion of 1837. The communications exchanged between Sir Francis and Mr. Marcy, then Governor of the State of New York, are given in full. On the 22d he published another communication, with additional letters from Mr. Marcy. A third communication, which concludes the series, was subsequently published. The concluding portion of the first letter reads as follows:-

first letter reads as follows:—

The facts and figures for the comparison are briefly as follows:—

On the 4th of December, 1837, when Mr. McKenzie, at the head of 500 followers, armed, many with sticks, many with pikes, and the rest with rifles, suddenly appeared before Toronto, the population of Upper Canada was 450,000, that of the Home District 60,000, that of Toronto 10,000.

On the 7th, with great difficulty, he escaped in disguise to the United States. On the following day I not only issued a proclamation to stop the volunteers who from all directions were flocking towards Toronto, but, besides the whole of the Queen's troops, who previous to the outbreak had been despatched, I placed the Milita of seven counties

foronto, but, besides the whole of the Queen's troops, who previous to the outbrak had been despatched, I placed the Militia of seven counties at the disposal of Sir J. Colborne in the Lower Province; and, lastly, so completely was the outbrak at an end that, not requiring the assistance of military or even civil law, I pardoned on the day of their capture every rebel prisoner brought before me, and during my administration did not allow a single rebel to be executed, for the reason, as I expressed it, "that, not requiring the death of a fellow creature, I felt the Angel of Mercy would be of greater service to me than the Demon of Revenge, and it was so."

Now, it was under these circumstances, and at a moment when there was not in Upper Canada a rebel in arms, that the Governor of the State of New York, on the 25th of December, as advised by his Attorney General, resolved by abrogating that solemn treaty between Great Britain and the United States, under which, only four months before, on the demand of the authorities of his own State of New York, I had loyally delivered up to him an American clitzeb, charged on due evidence of having robbed the Bank of Rochester, in the said State, to proclaim on behalf of the United States "neutrality" between two so called "belligerent" forces. The one, the triumplant, merciful power and peacerlal authority of Great Britain in Upper Canada; the other, a gang of desperadoes (commanded, as will be shown, by an American "general"), every one of whom had followed him and the fugitive murderer, Mr. McKenzie, not from Canada, but from the territory of the United States we all ittic uninhabited British island in the narrow river Niagara. Assembled there, and waging war under no national fag, this isolated gang, by the laws of nations, were pirates—the enemies of mankind in general and especially of the United States, whose sensitive honor they had insuited by having, as will be proved to you, forcibly capitared twenty-two pieces of their muskets.

Instead, however, of avenging the

pirates—the enemies of mankind in general and especially of the United States, whose sensitive honor they had insulted by having, as will be proved to you, forcibly captured twenty-two pieces of their government artillery, as well as many thousands of their miskets.

Instead, however, of avenging they condoned this insult, and, allowing their cannon to fire for a fortinght on the Canadian people (including myself), three of whom they killed, the Governor of the great and highly civilized State of New York, against my carnest remonstrance, insisted and persisted in assuming the misnomer of "neutral," and in declaring me and the robber of his arsenals, Mr. McKenzie, to be "beligerents," allowing, however, in breach of neutrality, the latter, whenever he thought proper, not only to land and harangue the citizens of the United States, but daily to receive from them for his gang, increased by them to upwards of 1,000, food, powder, shot and ball cartridges, the three latter taken from the government arsenals. Now, I beg leave to ask the people of the United States to consider and declare whether such conduct accords with the doctrine expounded in Mr. Summer's speech to their Senate, as follows:—

Between two established nations, both independent, there may be neutrality; but where one is nothing but an edious combination of rebels the proclamation herealiture of rebels with all the rights of war, saying to them, "Riss, here is a sword, use it."

The course of policy above pursued by the constituted authorities of the United States was either right or wrong.

Supposing, for a moment, that it was wrong, it does not follow, because England overlooked it at the time and has long ago forgotten it, that she has now no dormant claims for apology and compensation.

The American government and people, however, mantain that it was right. If so, as it cannot be right only when they pursue it and wrong when pursued by any other nation, I most respectfull submit to their good sense and good feelings that comparing to tiny dimens

ted fugitive and rober and robber of their own gov ernment arsensis.

England's firm, friendly answer, therefore, to wis str. Sumer has deemed it advisable to term "the great question, the massive grievance, the original far-reaching, and destructive wrong," in his own words, authorized to be published by his own Senate

is, I submit, as follows:—

He (Jefferson Davis) was at the head of a military force—
a force health to the government and seeking its subversion
and overthrow to be considered for the present purpose to le
quire; it is enough that it was a state of open, public as
notorious war—on one side to overthrow and on the other to
preserve the (United States) government.

Between the belligerents or wagers of this "open
public and notorious war" no foreign country has
any right to interfere, and in acknowledgmen
thereof England alone, of all the nations of Europe
pledged herself by proclamation to remain neutra
I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servast,

F. B. HEAD.

Late Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada

Mr. Forster Reviews Senator Summer's Ala

Mr. Forster, member of Parliament, for Bradford appeared before his constituents on the 20th uit, a a public meeting, and in the course of his speech de livered on the occasion he alluded to the position of Mr. Sumner on the Alabama claims. The following is a synopsis of Mr. Forster's address:—

Invered on the occasion he alluded to the position of Mr. Summer on the Alabama claims. The following is a synopsis of Mr. Forster's address:—

The right honorable gentleman next alluded to the American question, especially referring to Summer's speech. England and felt a warm interest in the cause of the North of America—in the victory of freedom over slavery. Summer taid complained that England had acted in a hostile manner with respect to the proclamation of neutrality. Summer appeared to consider that the South ought to have been treated as pirates. But he (Mr. Forster) found, from his study of international law, that where there was a revolution between States in the same country, they were belligerents, and that it was the duty of a neutral government to treat them as such. Then, again, Mr. Summer had remarked that, although there was war by land then in America, there was no war at sea; but remember the proclamations the Northern States made, and let them also consider that the North themselves, by the blockade of ports in the South. The Southern confederacy ran their vessels out of port, and time after time disturbed the blockade the content that that blockade was not a real blockade the North and instituted. The blockade in itself was an act of war. Summer also appeared to contend that that blockade was not a real blockade; but Mr. Forster argued that the American government were playing upon words, for sailing to Southern ports was the act of a belligerent power. Although there were individuals who had committee the North. And I will say this—there is a great newspaper in London, who took the side of the North. And I will say this—there is a great newspaper in England, the Times, and there is a great newspaper in England, the New York Herald, there were newspapers in London, who took the side of the North. And I will say this—there is a great newspaper in England, the North the New York Herald, and there is a time, in which the New York Herald and the remember that Earl Russell had strained the law, a

FRANCE.

The Elections—Close of the Campuign—Press
Arrests—Political Disturbances—Tone of the
Parisian Journals—Maintenance of Order.
PARIS, May 18, 1899.

The period granted for electioneering meeting closed yesterday, but the campaign is by no mean over, and the five days which are to elapse before the day of the grand elections are to be celebrated by most virulent articles in the opposition papers. That they will get into trouble and their editors appear before the tribunal of the Sixth Chamber does hot saint of a doubt. The doubt, which, like the lamb in the fable, was condemned before a was born, has been arrested since, and the projectors of an inquiry made in its columns as to who was right was wrong during the late turbu gatherings have been cited before the magistrates and received orders to discontinue their investigations. The Rappel maintains that the police were the aggressors, and has promised all witnesses who have been ill-treated and can produce certificates stating that medical care was required for them to pay all legal expenses for the prosecution of police offenders. The Sievle goes so far as to accuse the government of having paid parties to raise the disturbance at the Chatelet in order to throw all the blame on the people and show their incapacity for self-government, while the Gaulois, Temps and others beseech the masses not to lose by rash defance and turbulence what they have gained.

It is difficult yet to say in truth what the masses have acquired; they have sung the Marseillaise, smashed some glasses in a brewery; the students have refused to be treated like small boys at the Tarbonne, the chocolate maker, Devinck, has been hissed, and Emile Ollivier whistled at. The people have had more watchful attentions shown to them from the sergens de ville and heard fine oratory; but this does not appear to constitute civic liberties, and it must be owned the French in general do not seem to know what they consist in, certainly not to handle them when extended.

When the Pays says that "order reigns throughout Paris," it is well to understand that it is enforced, or gatherings have been cited before the magistrates

to know what they consist in, certainly not to handle them when extended.

When the Pays says that "order reigns throughout Paris," it is well to understand that it is enforced, or it would not reign by the will of the Parisians, who know the exact number of soldiers kept ready for emergencies at the Caseme du Prince Eugene—they are 12,000. Those who take pride in their nation compare the present quiet to past riots at Manchester, Shedield and Geneva, and infer that the French are much more civilized than the above populations in similar circumstances. Mention, too, has been made of revolvers popping of in Broadway, between partisans of different presidential candidates, but these self-satisfied citizens are continually forgetting that Americans and Englishmen have not large bar racks at the corner of every boulevard, edifices perforated with windows till the walls are all openwork for chassepots to shoot from.

The French Press on the Alabama Question. The Constitutionnel, of Paris, of the 21st uit., referring to Senator Sumner's speech, comments as

ferring to Senator Summer's speech, comments as follows:—

The opinions in England must be much irritated against the United States for the speech of Senator Summer, with his expressions of violence and menace, to have drawn the Times from its habitual caim and measured attitude. What appears mostly to exasperate the city pape, the demand, supposed to emannte from the federal government to submit the difference to a foreign arbitration. The Times will not hear of it, and to those Americans who complain of the conduct of England during the war of secossion is revives the language and attitude observed by their journals and statesmen during the war in the Crimea and in India. Both evidently have their blood up, and all the prudence of the two governments will be necessary, in order to prevent matters from going further.

GERMANY.

In consequence of the invitation sent to them from the Pope to attend the Great Council in Rome, the South German Protestants have issued a circular convening a meeting at Worms on the 31st inst., to express their views upon the subject. The circular says:—

to-express their views upon the subject. The circularsays:—

The invitation of the Pope to the German Protestants to return to the bosom of the Romish Church calls for a repigrom a Protestant people. The even-increasing boldness of the ultramontanes admonishes us to be continually watchful and firmly united. Out the conquests of the constant of the conquests of the constant of th

According to the Wiest of St. Petersburg General Toditeben has prepared a plan for converting Kierf into a strong fortress, capable of holding from 50,000 to 60,000 men. This plan has been approved by the government, and steps are now being taken for carrying it out. The General states for the town are at present so weak that a hontine corps from Galicia or the Black Sea could penetrate without difficulty into the heart of the emprepelore a sufficient army could be placed so as prevent its turther progress. He therefore considers it absolutely necessary to make so important a strategical point as Kieff & strong garrison fortress.